

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ICHOGRAPHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART. Edited by FRANCIS P. BARRETT, & Co. Boston, 1851.

The important literary enterprise of reproducing this unique German Encyclopedia in our own country is now brought to a successful completion. The last numbers have been issued, and the work, as a whole, more than redeems the promises of its intelligent publisher on its first announcement.

We regard the "Iconographic" method as eminently natural. It consists in giving instruction by pictorial illustrations, combined with verbal explanations, on all branches of knowledge, and is capable of being represented to the eye.

The subject treated in the Iconographic Encyclopedia includes Mathematics and Astronomy, Physics and Meteorology, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geognosy and Geology, Zoology, Botany, Anthropology and Surgery, Geography, History and Ethnology, Military and Naval Sciences, Architecture, Mythology, the Fine Arts and Technology.

The editing of the work has been intrusted to the charge of Professor BARRETT, one of the Secretaries of the Smithsonian Institute, with the cooperation of different literary and scientific men, while special departments have been prepared by competent persons expressly for the present work.

"BLACKWOOD," for November, opens with a highly eulogistic article on the "Dramas of Henry Taylor." It claims for him "that intense reflection, that large insight into human life, that severe taste, binding him always to a most select, accurate, and admirable style, which must secure him a lofty and impregnable position among the class of writers who come next in order to the very highest."

"HARRIS'S MAGAZINE," for December, has several original articles of uncommon interest, well-written, full of vivacity, and seasonable. Among them we find a succinct sketch of the Life of Kosuth, a graphic narrative of the American Arctic Expedition, with numerous drawings made on the spot, and the profusely furnished Editor's Table Drawer, &c.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER," for December, has some pungent comments on portions of our current literature, and its genial essays and quaint gayeries. The poetical contributions in this number are of a superior order. The price of subscription is reduced with the next volume, though arrangements have been made to give a still greater interest and value to the matter than heretofore.

alone will insure a succession of delicious fancies and sweet pathetic reminiscences to the reader of Old Knick (Samuel Houston).

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL," and "THE WATER CURE JOURNAL," for December, issued by POWERS & WELLS, each complete a volume, and contain an excellent variety of popular and instructive reading.

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FRANCE.

Feeling of the Workmen—Electric Telegraphs

—Odillon Barrot, &c. Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1851.

I yesterday paid a visit to one of the most extensive manufactories of the Faubourg St. Antoine, with the express object of learning the political bias of some of that class excluded from the polls by the law of the 31st of May.

The experiment upon the transfusion of blood, at the hospital at Lyons, of which we have reported, has been successful, and the patient has returned to her ordinary avocations.

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credit that the greatist should have fallen to one of the few figures out of seven millions that happened to be repeated.

M. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, made several visits to the "Workmen's Associations," in the Faubourg St. Antoine, in order to be present at their meetings, and to be in a position to be able to give them his views on their proceedings.

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KOSUTH IN NEW-YORK.

Deleas Yesterday Morning.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Gen. Kosuth was prepared to receive deputations, and introductions at the Irving House. He was dressed as before, in a very plain garb, and met every one with courtesy.

At about 10 o'clock, Mr. J. P. Chutkowski, a Polish gentleman, and a near relative of General Kosuth, introduced a deputation from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, consisting of Messrs. Louis Tappan, Dr. Pennington, a colored minister, Joshua Leavitt, S. J. Seelye, George P. Whipple, Rev. Mr. Ray, Rev. S. E. Cornish, and Wm. E. Whiting.

Mr. Louis Tappan addressed Kosuth, saying that he had been deputed by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to present him with the following address, which he (Mr. T.) read in a clear and distinct voice.

To Louis Kosuth, Governor of Hungary: ILLUSTRIOUS EXILE! The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, by its Executive Committee, warmly welcome you to the shores of our country.

Associated as we are to carry out, by constitutional and appropriate means, the great principles avowed before the civilized world, in the Declaration of Independence, we hail the presence of a true son of liberty, from a far distant land, who spoke to his own countrymen, and virtually to the people of every nation, these memorable words: "Ye are all brethren."

We feel animated in the discharge of duty by your commendation, while in England, of free Associations, and of the "Sabbath School," which teaches and enables men to learn how to live.

While welcoming you and your united countrymen to this land, we would not be ungrateful of the obligations of the friends of humanity, and freedom, to the Sultan of Turkey, who, in his wisdom, has granted an asylum for his refusal to surrender unfortunate fugitives to their cruel and vindictive persecutors.

Our hearts are full of sympathy for the oppressed of every clime, the encouraging words uttered by yourself to the Hungarian people, and the right of man to liberty, and to the God of Justice will not be forgotten.

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and when I see the whole people of this great Confederacy—not of one party but of all parties—coming forward to stretch out a friendly hand to my poor country, I put my trust in the God of mercy and justice, that he will ere long send Hungary free, and justice in the position she ought to hold in the bosom of nations. It will be sufficient reward for me, even at the sacrifice of my life, if my efforts, aided by the generosity of your nation, should contribute to the redemption of my country, and the development of its moral and material faculties, which are necessary to the welfare of every nation.

He again thanked the committee for their kindness, and after shaking hands with all the members of the deputation, they returned to their homes.

A deputation from about forty clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church waited upon him and handed him the following letter:

To Gen. Kosuth, Tussay, Dec. 9, 1851. We, the undersigned, are a deputation from some forty clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are Pastors of Churches in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and have been appointed to wait upon you for the purpose of expressing to you our warmest sympathies for you to receive a welcome and sympathizing address from them in a body, and if so, at what time?

A moment's interview, this morning, will oblige, yours respectfully, JOHN J. MATTHEWS, Past of the Association. GILES M. FITCH, Secretary.

The Governor read this letter, and was about appointing a time, when our reporter left. Among the visitors to Kosuth, yesterday, was Wm. Beach Lawrence, the Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. He invited him to visit the State of Rhode Island, and partake of the hospitalities of the capital.

At a quarter to 11 o'clock on Monday, Kosuth was waited on by a deputation of German citizens from Albany, New-York, who, through Dr. Reinhard delivered the following address. The other members of the Committee were, Messrs. William Schletter and M. Schindler.

CITIZEN LOUIS KOSUTH: Man of the People and of Freedom! The German citizens of Albany feel very happy to approach you, and to express to you our warmest sympathies for you to receive a welcome and sympathizing address from them in a body, and if so, at what time?

Our hearts are full of sympathy for the oppressed of every clime, the encouraging words uttered by yourself to the Hungarian people, and the right of man to liberty, and to the God of Justice will not be forgotten.

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The most absolute despotism never sought to become the tutor of a family in the management of its domestic affairs, because, possibly, it might not understand the art of managing a household.

The rights of man cannot be subject to the pleasure of the family, the commune, the department or the state; on the contrary, they must find support and protection against the tyranny of the family in the commune, against that of the commune in the department, against that of the department in the state, and against that of the state in the inalienable principles of the constitution, in the right of refusal of the commune and departments to lend their aid to themselves to the detriment of the state.

The men of the same creed and the same religion associate, and there is the church—a free and independent association of men, who, by their own efforts, defend the principles of their worship and their religion. It has nothing to do with the state, and the state has nothing to do with it. Here is liberty.

Let us not be deceived by the language of the despots, who, in their own minds, speak different languages, and thus belong to different nationalities, but in which these different populations are so intermingled that except in small sections there is no unadmixed territory of such or such a nationality, which is the case in the United States.

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